THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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D.A. Attacked for Racist Jury Selection

PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXPOSE HUEY'S FRAME-UP—B.P.P. LEADER CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL



BPINS photo

Black Panther Party President HUEY P. NEWTON at recent press conference.

(Oakland, Calif.) - "I am not just predicting acquittal. There is such a preponderance of evidence in my favor that I am *telling* you I will be acquitted," a beaming Huey P. Newton told a press conference here earlier this month.

Announcing that he will take the witness stand in his own defense in the trumped-up Kathleen Smith murder trial, Huey declared that "it is high time the truth comes out. As the trial unfolds," he continued, "we will see that the government conspiracy that started against me 12 years ago is continuing."

The Black Panther Party president's statement was made two days before Alameda County Deputy District Attorney Thomas Orloff was forced to rest the prosecution's "case" against Huey. The D.A.'s case was based on the perjurous testimony of a Black prostitute and a Black pimp-drug dealer, and several members of the Oakland Police Department (OPD), including a Black vice squad officer who admitted in open court that he has a longstanding hatred of Huey.

At the press conference, Huey charged Orloff with racism in selecting the jury of nine women — seven of whom are White and over 50 — and three men. One of the men is the sole Black juror.

"I would like to point out to the community that I am facing a life imprisonment charge," Huey said, "but even with my life at stake, Orloff has denied me a jury of my peers.

"I think the people on the jury should be offended because Orloff feels that they will be

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A.I.M. LEADER'S FAMILY KILLED IN ARSON ATTACK

(Minneapolis, Minn.) - Leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM) here are having chemical tests made to determine if the fire that killed the wife, four children and mother-in-law of AIM national chairperson John Trudell in Nevada last month was deliberately set.

The incident, which local people believe was an arson attack, took place on the Duck Valley Paiute-Shoshoni Reservation in northern Nevada in the early morning hours of February 12. Trudell, who serves as organizer of the Minnesota Citizens Review Commission on the FBI and coordinator of the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, was in Washington, D.C., at the time conducting an around-the-clock vigil at the U.S. Supreme Court.

Participants in the vigil were awaiting a decision from the high court on the case of Peltier, an AIM leader who was falsely convicted of killing two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota two years ago.

AIM, the Minnesota Citizens Review Commission on the FBI, Women of All Red Nations (WARN) and the International Indian Treaty Council have called for an independent investigation of this fire. The Native American community believes the FBI, which has theatened Trudell and his family on several occasions, cannot and should not be allowed to investigate the fire.

Many people believe the attack

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BLACK ATTORNEY: "COURTS OPPRESS BLACK PEOPLE"

(Oakland, Calif.) - A Black woman attorney here who formerly worked in the Alameda County Public Defender's office has charged that the American legal system is used to oppress Black and poor people.

In a recent interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Julia Blackwell, a longtime friend of Huey P. Newton, discussed the kind of treatment that Black people receive in the courts and the problems that Black men and women have who want to be lawyers.

Julia, or "C.C." as she is known to her family and friends, has been a lawyer since 1973. She attended Hastings College of Law in San Francisco.

From 1975 until 1978, she worked in the public defender's office, which provides legal counsel for people who are too poor to hire attorneys of their own. Most of the public defender's clients are Black, Native American, Chicano, poor White and other minority people.

While she worked for the public defender's office, Julia said she was involved in many cases in which "young Black men, with no skills" received harsh jail terms.

On the other hand, Julia said that Whites, especially those with strong, supportive families and job skills, are given more leniency when convicted of a crime.

The racist legal treatment received by Black people is made worse, Julia went on to explain, by the fact that there are "few

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Editorial

STOP TERRORISM OF INDIANS

"Suffice it to say that AIM is a revolutionary, communist organization with ties and backing from international and domestic extremist groups and terrorist organizations."

This description of the American Indian Movement (AIM) was written in a course called "Terrorism: United States Domestic Analysis" given to police officers from across America and Canada at the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis, Obispo, California.

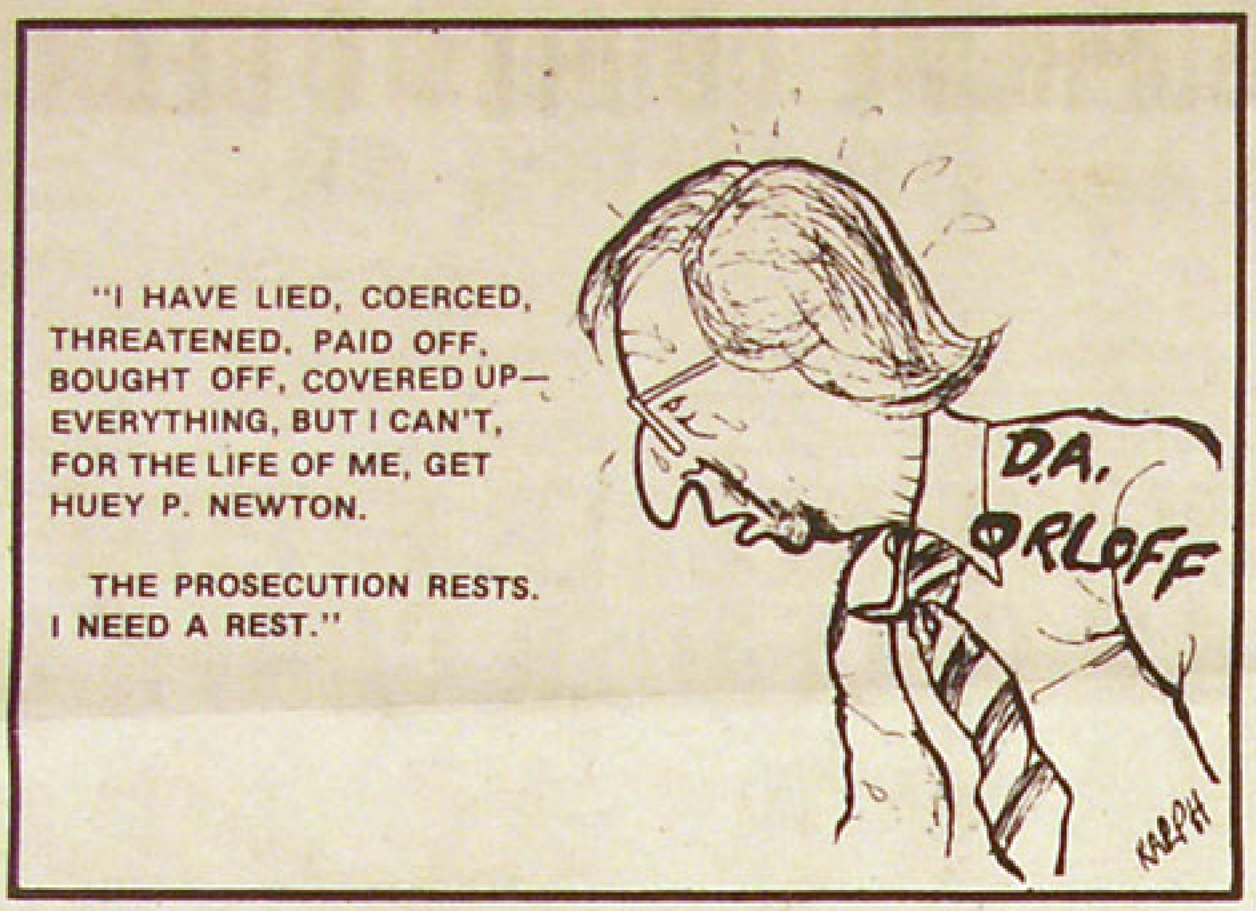
The U.S. government believes that all organizations and individuals which fight for the rights of poor and oppressed people are "terrorists." That is why 28 members of the Black Panther Party were assassinated by law enforcement agents. That is why Huey P. Newton is now standing trial for murder on completely fabricated charges.

And, that is why the family of AIM leader John Trudell was killed last month in an arson attack. (See cover story.) Over the last several years, AIM has provided vital leadership to the Native American community in America—a community that has suffered almost total genocide at the hands of the U.S. government.

Some 13 pieces of legislation threatening the few remaining rights that Indian people have are now pending in Congress. If any single one of them is passed, Native Americans will become virtual slaves. This has been the government's plan ever since the first Europeans invaded this country and stole it from the only *real* Americans—Indians.

Ever since the Wounded Knee protest of 1973, the Native American movement has come under increasing attack from the FBI, CIA and other federal and local police agencies who are bent on destroying the struggle of Indian people for freedom and justice.

The Trudell family's deaths were clearly the result of the continuing government conspiracy against AIM. The Black Panther Party calls on all poor and oppressed people in this country to demand that the U.S. government cease its terrorism of the Native American movement and all political movements seeking human equality. Justice for the Trudell family! □



Fallen Comrade

ARTHUR MORRIS

Assassinated: March, 1968



Comrade Arthur Morris worked diligently to build the Los Angeles-based Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party. Arthur was the brother of Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter, the founder and coordinator of the Southern California BPP Chapter. In March, 1968 Arthur was shot and killed by unknown agents of the U.S. government.

Long Live the Spirit of Comrade Arthur Morris!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Letters to the Editor

"POLICE STATE EXISTS IN AMERICA"

Dear Editor:

It has long been held by political activists that a police state exists in the Black communities across America. In many of these communities official curfews are in effect and in all, unofficial curfews are enforced. Our communities have been and continue to be occupied by an army of fascists. Search and seizure is the name of the game while terror and death is the daily code of operation of this army. Black local officials are collaborating with these forces by their silence while Black women, men and children are the victims.

Three a.m. early February, North Avenue and Charles Street, Balitmore, Maryland — the Black community. Three Black men talking in a parked car on a public parking lot were spotted by policemen. Reinforcements were called. Twelve policemen move in, search men and car, finding two handguns. All three are now in the prison system.

Scenes like this one are played out daily across America throughout the Black communities and thousands of Black men are being rushed off to prison systems across the nation. As unemployment rises, so does the prison population. This story is like all others except for one small detail: all three men in this case were political activists and ex-prisoners.

Warren Nelson and Bruce Tann have a long history of struggling for human rights of oppressed people. Bruce Tann continued his activism as a student/organizer at Morgan State University. In the case of Nelson, a former prison organizer whose lawsuit is forcing the change of the whole prison system in Maryland, hundreds of prisoners must be released because of this brother.

The need for what Huey P. Newton calls Central City Communes and what George Jackson refers to in "Blood In My Eye"—Withdrawal—is ever-present today in every Black community across the nation. We can only survive if we organize and unite from one community to the next. The economy of cities show us now that we must start Building for Survival — and start today — or the circle/cycle of capitalism will destroy us all as a people.

Mullie Crenshaw
Baltimore, Maryland

COMMENT:

Third World Demands New Economic Order

The following editorial, reprinted from the Tanzanian Sunday News, *supports the renewed demand for a new world economic order by the "Group of 77," the 117 poorest countries of the world, at its annual meeting held last month to prepare for the upcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).*

The just ended fourth ministerial conference of the Group of 77 has succeeded in further goading the Third World countries into the realization that they have no soft options but to rely on their collective efforts to bring fundamental change in the present world economic system.

Appeals for intensifying Third World joint action in forging common positions and raise its countervailing power in its economic relations with industrialized countries reverberated throughout the Arusha (Tanzania) meeting.

All this is clearly reflected in the Arusha Program for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations calling for economic self-reliance among Third World countries.

In collective self-reliance, the "Group of 77" is anxious to change dominant structures of vertical interaction with the industrialized countries and move towards horizontal linkages among themselves.

This point was strongly expressed by (Tanzanian) President (Julius) Nyerere when he opened the ministerial conference. Nyerere said that the Third World's major problem was that the world order still works against the interests of the poor.

In almost every aspect of daily life, the poor are condemned to follow a system created by the industrialized world to serve its purpose. We are forced to trade mostly with developed nations, our communication links are vertical *and the technology we use is controlled by the developed countries.* (emphasis added).

This calls for a deliberate effort to diversify our economic system with a view to modifying the excessive dependence on the developed countries. □

The Black Panther

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U.F.W. Calls For Nationwide Lettuce Boycott, Demands Pay Raise

(Salinas, Calif.) - United Farm Workers (UFW) leader Casear Chavez called for a national boycott of lettuce in early March to go along with the union's boycott of Chiquita brand bananas. The call was a move to pressure growers and Chiquita's parent company, United Brands Inc., into meeting UFW wage demands.

United Brands owns Sun Harvest Inc., one of 11 struck lettuce growers.

Chavez led more than 5,000 striking farmworkers on a march through the streets of a Salinas valley town, which he predicted will be the next focal point of the California farm labor struggle.

The winter harvest of lettuce in the striking Imperial Valley is nearly completed, Chavez said, and soon the ripening lettuce fields of Salinas will be ready for harvest.



UFW leader CESAR CHAVEZ (center).

Chavez's purpose in organizing the two-month-old UFW strike against 35 major vegetable growers and shippers is to bring farmworkers' wages to the same level of those of the other lettuce handling unions, which have been in existence for much longer than the UFW. To accomplish the UFW goal, Chavez has demanded that the present rate of pay be nearly doubled.

Thus, farmworkers would see their wages rise from the current $3.76 an hour to $5.25; tractor drivers, from $4.56 to $8.25; lettuce machine operators, from $3.76 to $6.00.

As Chavez began organizing support in Arizona for the banana boycott and the lettuce strike, the UFW and 28 vegetable companies suspended talks indefinitely.

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SUPREME COURT TO HEAR WEBER CASE ON MARCH 28

(Washington, D.C.) - Oral arguments in the Weber vs. Kaiser Aluminum Company case — a case that threatens the lives of millions of Black and poor American workers — are scheduled to be heard here before the U.S. Supreme Court on March 28.

If upheld by the high court, the Weber decision would effectively end on-the-job affirmative action programs that help Black, women, and other minority and poor White workers gain employment and promotion.

At issue in the Weber case are rulings by two lower federal courts that Kaiser Aluminum's on-the-job-training program, designed to increase the number of minorities and women in skilled craft positions, violates Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

The major question is whether affirmative action programs are legal.

Brian Weber, a White worker at Kaiser's Gramercy, Louisiana plant sued Kaiser and the United Steel Workers of America (USWA) claiming "reverse discrimination." He charged that the affirmative action plan in the 1974 labor agreement between Kaiser and the USWA violated Title VII.

The agreement set up an on-the-job-training program for skilled craft positions, designed to admit Whites and Blacks on an one-to-one basis. Candidates would be admitted from separate Black and White seniority lists until the percentage of Black skilled workers matched the Black population surrounding the plant.



Black and other poor working people will face massive layoffs if the Weber case is upheld.

Recent suits have demonstrated that racial and sexual discrimination is blatant in the steel and aluminum industries. The Gramercy plant is no exception. Opened in 1958, the plant is located in a community with a 40 per cent Black population.

Yet in 1969, only 10 per cent of the plant's entire work force was Black, rising to 15 per cent by 1974. Also in 1974, only five of the 290 craft jobs (two per cent of those jobs) were held by Blacks. None were held by women.

Blacks challenged Kaiser's discrimination on the job and in court, winning a $225,000 settlement and forcing the government to investigate further. When the government threatened to withdraw millions of dollars in government contracts, Kaiser finally implemented the affirmative action plan.

According to Title VII, affirmative action with racial and sexual quotas are legal remedies for past and present discrimination. However, the lower courts have ignored Kaiser's blatant history of discrimination and thus declared all on-the-job-training programs illegal on the ground of "reverse discrimination."

Both Kaiser and the USWA have repeatedly denied discrimination at Gramercy in fear of further law suits.

Affirmative action programs were established only after the civil rights movement of the

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Black Vote Upsets Democratic Machine In Chicago

(Chicago, Ill.) - Black and poor people here, continuing a recent trend in other cities, played the key role in the first major defeat of the city's Democratic machine in 50 years by upsetting incumbent Mayor Michael A. Bilandic and electing Jane M. Byrne as the Democratic candidate for mayor of the "Windy City."

After years of machine domination of city hall here, Byrne's victory was somewhat of a surprise. It was the 44-year-old woman's first try for elective office.

Bilandic had the backing of the usual array of Chicago's power elite — not only all the machine forces but also virtually the whole business and labor establishment — and more than one million dollars for his campaign.

However, with less than $200,000, Byrne was able to capitalize on the widespread discontent among the city's Black and poor population with machine politics.

The result was a near record outpouring of Blacks, women independents and other minority groups to register their protest at the polls.

Byrne had a 15,000 vote lead over Bilandic, her former boss, out of a total of 801,000 Democratic votes cast in the primary. She will face Wallace D. Johnson, a Republican investment banker, in the April 3, general election. The Republican Party is virtually powerless in Chicago, and Mrs. Byrne is assured of becoming the city's first woman mayor.

Byrne's first political involvement was in John F. Kennedy's 1960 Presidential campaign. She caught then Mayor Richard Daley's eye and advanced rapidly through his organization until his death in 1976.

Byrne and Bilandic, another product of Daley's regime, had differences when Bilandic became acting mayor and when he was subsequently elected mayor, he fired Byrne from her post as director of the Department of Consumer Sales when she charged the outgoing mayor with "greasing" taxi fare increases.

The outspoken woman seemed to be no match for Bilandic until Chicago got its greatest snowfall in recorded history, and the Bilandic administration appeared unable to get the city working again.

In the Black community, especially, the snowstorm aggravated an already depressing situation. In the height of the snow emergency the city provided much less snow removal for Black communities, and the Transit Authority decided to alter elevated train service so that trains bypassed numerous stations in Black neighborhoods on the city's South and West sides, in an effort to improve service to White areas.

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400 Attend Southern California B.P.P.'s Annual Winter Festival

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Over 400 people attended the second Annual Winter Survival Festival sponsored by the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party here last month.

Community participation was not limited to attendance at the program, which was held in the auditorium of South Park located in the predominantly Black south-central area here. Volunteers helped the Southern California Chapter of the BPP bag the groceries distributed at the end of the program, and with other necessary preparation for the successful event.

The auditorium was filled with people well before the program began. As people entered the auditorium, volunteers signed them up for free food tickets, which were issued to insure an orderly distribution of groceries and toys.

Other volunteers distributed voter registration cards and signed up community people who wanted to get involved in the Community-Volunteer Drive of Community Services Unlimited (CSU). CSU co-sponsored the Festival with the BPP.

The first speaker on the program was the coordinator of the Southern California BPP Chapter, Bob D. Duren. Bob is a candidate for the 3rd district Board of Education seat, which was recently established by the passage of Proposition M.

Bob discussed the school busing issue. "Busing," he said, "was never designed to improve the quality of education in Black and other poor minority communities...Its only purpose is to force racist school boards to admit a few Black students into all White schools. Integrated schools are not the real issue our struggle is concerned with," Bob emphasized.

He further insisted that if schools in the Black community provided education of the same quality as those in the White, wealthier communities, there would be no need for busing programs.

Following Bob, Crystal Illusion, a very popular local musical group, was introduced. For a solid 45 minutes the talented group literally had the whole audience, young and old alike, dancing in the seats and aisles. Their lively and melodious rendi-

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OAKLAND COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER CELEBRATES 8th ANNIVERSARY



HUEY P. NEWTON (right) receiving bouquet of gardenias from OCS Director ERICKA HUGGINS at celebration dinner honoring the OCLC's eighth anniversary.

(Oakland, Calif.) - The dedication, love and concern that the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) has given to the Black and poor community of this city since 1972 was celebrated by over 300 people at a gala testimonial dinner held here last month.

"Our Center wasn't based on grants from the government. It wasn't based on bowing and scraping in the traditional kind of way. Our Center was based on love and sweat and blood and tears," Oakland Community School (OCS) Director Ericka Huggins told the crowd at Lake Merrit Hotel on hand to celebrate the 7th Anniversary of the OCLC.

The OCS, the Teen Program, Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (SAFE), the Peoples Free Medical Clinics and the Martial Arts Program are among the numerous non-profit programs and services of the OCLC — programs and services that have made the Center a haven for Black and poor people of all ages throughout the city.

As the parents, program participants, friends and supporters of the OCLC ate a buffet supper, they watched a moving film on the Center produced by the Rebop company of Boston. The first half of the film featured Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton interviewing OCS student Kellita Smith, nine, and scenes of Kellita at home with her mother Honey, and her brother Eric, who also attends the School.

The second half of the color film focused on Fred Morehead, an 18-year-old member of the OCLC Teen Club and an instructor in the Martial Arts Program.

Throughout the film, Kellita and Fred expressed their love for the OCLC and how it has helped each of them to grow and develop.

"What you saw on that film, what you see in the eyes of your children...was actually the idea a long time ago of Huey P. Newton

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OCLC anniversary program was addressed by (clockwise) Dr. RAYE RICHARDSON, FRED MOREHEAD, Dr. MARGARET BURROUGHS, Mrs. RUTH JONES, and KELLITA SMITH (right).

Trial Begins Of Dead Contaminated Nuclear Worker

(Oklahoma, City, Okla.) - Over four years after her mysterious death in a car crash, the case of nuclear worker activist Karen Silkwood began in open court here in early March.

A week before her November 13, 1974, death, Ms. Silkwood, 28, who was employed at Kerr-McGee plutonium production plant as a laboratory technician checking various fuel mixtures, discovered that she was heavily contaminated with plutonium. She was contaminated from where she least expected it — her home.

Among the things missing from Ms. Silkwood's white Honda on a deserted highway near Oklahoma City was a thick brown folder containing documents revealing Kerr-McGee's falsification of inspection records of defective plutonium fuel rods and the exposure of employees to dangerous levels of radiation.

Ms. Silkwood's parents have filed a $11.5 million personal injury suit against Kerr-McGee on behalf of the young woman's three children.

Evidence of FBI and CIA spying, wiretapping, hints of missing plutonium, terrorism and murder are expected to come to light during the trial. Kerr-McGee is one of the nation's largest energy corporations with immense holdings of oil, coal, natural gas and uranium. In the early 1970's, the company was awarded a $7.2 million contract to manufacture plutonium fuel rods for fast breeder reactors, the *San Francisco Examiner* reports.

In the summer of 1974, Ms. Silkwood was put in charge of the union's health and safety committee at Kerr-McGee and began assembling data on what she charged was radiation exposure.

In September, 1974, she went to Washington for a secret session before the Atomic Energy Commission to detail her charges against the company. The agency said it would take no action until she had supplied further proof.

Ms. Silkwood continued to work as a laboratory analyst, routinely handling radioactive material through an allegedly leak-proof glovebox.

On November 5, several hours after she reported to work, she walked over to an instrument for a routine skin check for contamination. The needle went crazy,

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EYEWITNESS EXPOSES FRAME-UP OF BLACK PRISON ACTIVIST CHARGED WITH MURDER

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Armed with new evidence, attorneys for Johnny (Imani) Harris filed a new motion late last month to overturn the Black activist inmate's false murder conviction and demanding that he be given a new trial.

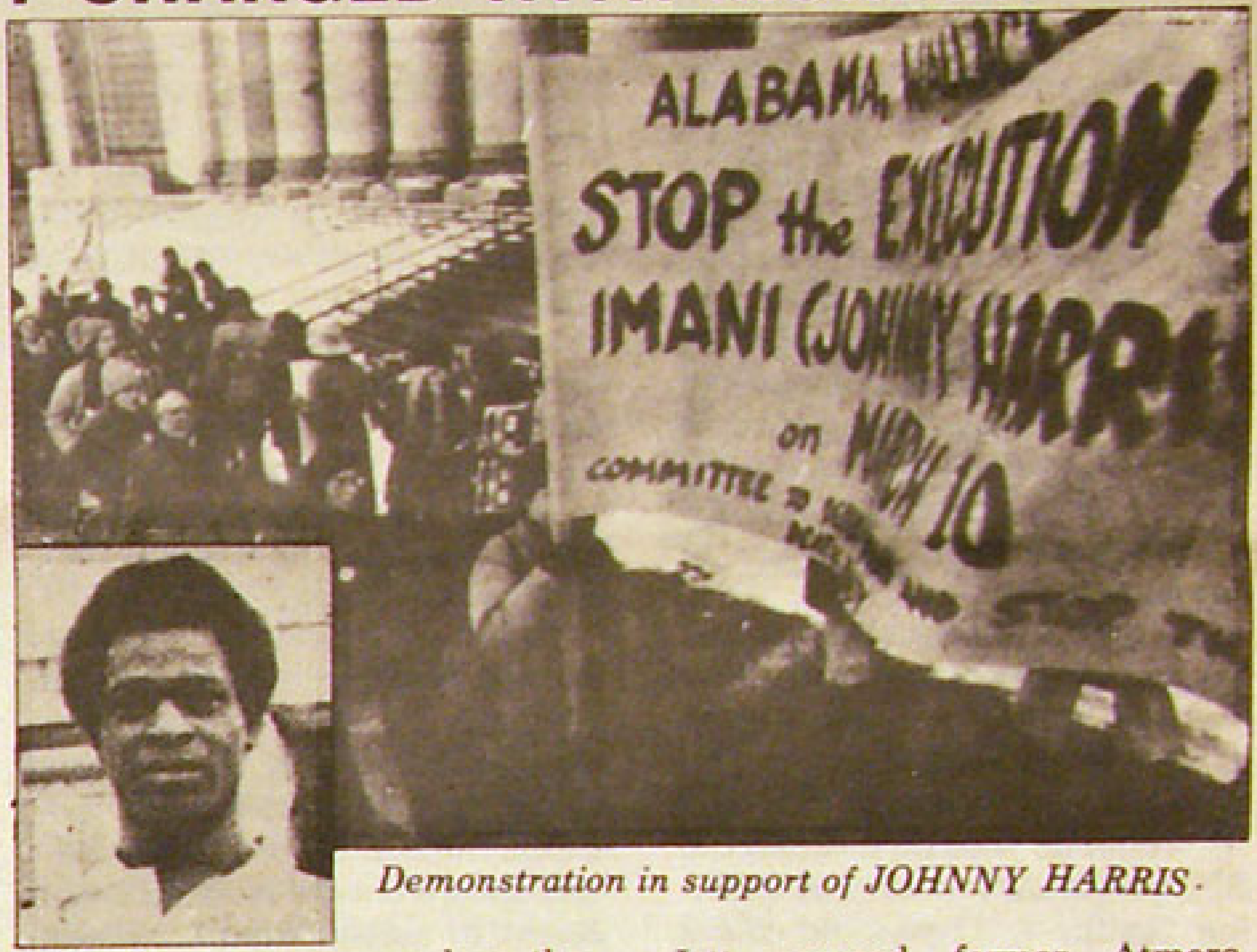
An eyewitness account of the 1974 murder of a prison guard at Alabama's notorious Atmore-Holman Prison revealed that Harris was not at the scene of the incident in which he is charged, but was in a separate part of the prison unit.

The new motion amended a previous petition filed with the 28th Judicial Circuit Court in Baldwin County, Alabama, asking that Harris' conviction be set aside on the basis of racial imbalance in the jury pool, the discriminatory application of the death sentence in Alabama, and other issues.

CONVICTED

Harris was convicted and sentenced to death in February, 1975 for his alleged participation in the guard's killing during a protest at then Atmore Prison (now G.K. Foundation Correctional Center) on January 18, 1974. Another Black inmate activist, George (Chagina) Dobbins was killed following the suppression of the protest.

One prisoner indicted in the incident, Frank X. Moore, was "found hanging" in his cell at the Escambia County jail before his trial date in April, 1975. Jesse David Jett, a 44-year-old White prisoner, stated in a sworn affidavit that he heard prison officials plan Moore's murder. No guards or officials were indicted for Dobbins' or Moore's deaths.



Demonstration in support of JOHNNY HARRIS.

Jett has now emerged as the first eyewitness to the killings of both the guard, Luell Barrow, and Dobbins. Jett said he was not available at the time of the trials of Harris and other prisoners charged because in August, 1974, he was given a car by prison officials and released under threat of death if he returned to Alabama. He was reported as escaped and was later arrested in Ohio.

After a four-year extradition fight, Jett was returned to G.K. Fountain prison farm in September, 1978. After a farm prison guard allegedly shot at him, narrowly missing his head on September 27, 1978, Jett filed a complaint in the Middle District Federal Court in Montgomery. He charged that prison officials were out to kill him because of what he saw on January 18, 1974.

In his affidavit and complaint, Jett accused former Atmore prison warden, Marion B. Harding, and current warden, J.O. Davis of participating in the "cold-blooded murder" of Dobbins. According to autopsy reports, Dobbins died of stab wounds to the face and head, not by shotgun wounds as prison officials reported.

Jett charges that Harding and Davis brutally stabbed Dobbins to death after the prison protest had been suppressed and while the Black inmate lay wounded on the prison floor.

Harding was a leading state's witness in the prosecution of Harris and the other prisoners falsely indicted, Lincoln Heard, Grover McGorvey and Oscar Johnson. Harris' attorneys argued in the new petition that their client and the trial jury were entitled to know the evidence supplied by Jett which directly contradicts Harding's testimony.

The petition states further, "The state's continuing efforts to execute Johnny Harris as well as the state's present and continuing failure to disclose or act upon the evidence against Marion B. Harding constitute a continuing violation of the 14th Amendment due process requirements."

In a separate statement to the press, the Committee to Defend Johnny Harris called for a special prosecutor to be named independent of the Alabama attorney general's office, to investigate the conspiracy of prison officials in the murders of three members of the Inmates for Action (IFA) in 1974 and 1975, and their efforts to cover up these crimes.

Dobbins, Moore, and Harris were members of the IFA, an organization made up of Black inmates seeking to improve the inhumane conditions at Atmore-Holman.☐

International Women's Day Celebrated

(San Francisco, Calif.) - In honor of International Working Women's Day on March 8, numerous Bay Area women demonstrated in front of the South African consulate here to protest U.S. support of the oppression of Black people in southern Africa.

On Sunday, March 11, the Third World Women's Alliance sponsored a cultural celebration of International Working Women's Day at Queeh Adah Hall here.



BPINS photo

PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXPOSE HUEY'S FRAME-UP

CONTINUED FROM COVER

racist against me. This is why out of 15 Blacks of various ages who went into the jury box, 14 were rejected for no reason at all," the BPP founder explained.

Asked if he believes he will receive a fair trial, Huey said, "I think the jury will give me a fair trial, but they should be offended that the D.A. would feel he would have an advantage because there is only one Black person on the jury. I have been denied my Constitutional right to a jury of my peers."

The prosecution's case against Huey is such an obvious frame-up that courtroom spectators who attended the trial out of curiousity could be heard saying that the jury could do nothing but find the BPP president innocent of shooting Smith, a 17-year-old Black prostitute, to death on August 6, 1974.

Just one week before the trial began on February 26, Orloff boasted to the media that he had "found" two more alleged eyewitnesses to the murder. One of them was a fellow prostitute of Smith named Jeanette Iles. Iles is now serving a life term in state prison for the murder of a University of California geneticist.

The other "eyewitness" is a 25-year-old pimp, dope and gun dealer with a long arrest record named Carles Buie. Buie was arrested by Oakland police on January 19 of this year on forgery charges. Since then, he has been in the federal Witness Protection Program, which guaranteed him and his family a new identity in exchange for his testimony against Huey.

Orloff's two "star" witnesses who testified at the preliminary hearing in the case in the fall of 1977 are Black prostitutes Raphaelle Gary, known on the streets as "Crystal Grey," and Michelle Jenkins. Grey and Jenkins, in blatantly contradictory statements, testified at the preliminary hearing that they saw Huey shoot Smith on the corner of 29th Street and San Pablo Avenue around 1 a.m. on August 6, 1974.

Shortly after Grey arrived in the Department 10 courtroom of county Superior Court Judge Carl West Anderson on March 9, the judge appointed a local attorney named Lincoln Mintz to represent her.

Neither Orloff nor Huey's brilliant chief counsel, Michael Kennedy, would comment on why Grey did not testify for the prosecution as Orloff had previously indicated. However, it is widely believed that the 33-year-old prostitute may have refused to perjure herself again in Huey's case because of a widely publicized incident that took place one year ago.

A front-page article in the February 23, 1978, edition of the *Oakland Tribune*, headlined "Huey Witness Tells Lie," revealed that Grey lied to Oakland police about her guilt in the attempted murder of a reputed drug dealer. She was later forced to retract her statement after she failed to pass a lie detector test about the shooting.

Protecting its chief witness against Huey, the D.A.'s office refused to sign a complaint against Grey, ruling that she was trying to protect her pimp girlfriend, Mosell Mitchell. Mitchell still faces a charge of assault with intent to commit murder in the incident.

The loss of Grey's testimony was a severe blow to Orloff. Although she admitted during the preliminary hearing that police had offered her money to testify against Huey, that she was high from smoking marijuana and was without her glasses when Smith's murder occurred, Grey maintained that Huey shot her friend.

Without the testimony of Grey and Iles, Orloff was forced to rest his case on the highly questionable testimony of Michelle Jenkins, Carles Buie and half a dozen Oakland police officers who have a long vendetta against Huey and the BPP.

Seated on the witness stand, Jenkins, a prostitute since she was 12 years old, looked far older than her 21 years. Although she later denied it when cross-examined by Kennedy, the sullen young Black woman (who claimed she is no longer a prostitute) had clearly been using alcohol and/or drugs prior to her court appearance.

Her speech was extremely slow, her words slurred, and her eyes droopy. She repeatedly asked both Orloff and Kennedy to repeat their questions to her.

Under questioning from Orloff, Jenkins said that about 1 a.m. on August 6, 1974, she saw a "brand new" four door, silver blue Lincoln Continental with two men inside pull up to the corner of 29th and San Pablo, an area heavily frequented by pimps, prostitutes and drug dealers.

Contradicting her preliminary hearing testimony — when she said that she and Smith were the only prostitutes on the corner at the time — Jenkins testified this time that there were several prostitutes around when the incident took place.



BPINS photo

HUEY P. NEWTON talks with reporter as his attorney, MICHAEL KENNEDY (center), listens.

(Later, when questioned by Kennedy, Jenkins said she did not see Crystal Grey, yet Grey testified in 1977 that she and Smith were the only two prostitutes at 29th and San Pablo at the time of the shooting.)

According to Jenkins, a "young boy," whom she said she has since learned was Carles Buie, went over to the silver blue car and spoke to the man on the passenger side. Buie then came over to the young prostitute, and told her that "Huey P. Newton wants to see you."

"I told him I didn't care who he was, I didn't want to see him," Jenkins told Orloff.

Then, she continued, the man Buie claimed was Huey got out of the car and went over to a nearby mailbox where two other prostitutes were standing. One of them was Kathleen Smith, and Jenkins said her friend and the man got into an argument.

" 'Bitch, don't you know who I am?' " Jenkins claimed the man told Smith.

Then, Jenkins said, the man began slapping Smith with his hand and took out a small handgun and shot her in the head.

Jenkins said that the killer, whom she said in 1974 was 5 feet 2 or 5 feet 3 inches tall, wore tan desert boots, a tan shirt with a V-neck, which had a pocket on the left side, and plaid slacks.

Because she was 17 at the time and afraid of being sent to juvenile hall, Jenkins said she did not tell police about what she saw until four days later. At that time, she talked with OPD Sgt. Richard Brierly and then Sgt. Fred Farkas.

She said she picked out a photograph of Huey from six color pictures shown to her by the two police officers and identified the BPP leader as Smith's murderer.

Skillfully cross-examined by Kennedy, Jenkins' story was severely shaken. Her admissions to Kennedy revealed to the entire courtroom how the Oakland Police Department, specifically the vice squad, used prostitutes and pimps to frame Huey for Kathleen Smith's killing.

When asked by Kennedy if she bought drugs from a pimp named "Lebo" in 1974 and if the "young boy" who told her Huey P. Newton wanted to see her was actually Carles Buie, known on the streets as "Lebo," Jenkins spat out unconvincing "no's" to both questions. She claimed she has never used drugs.

The BPP attorney, however, forced Jenkins to admit that her pimp, Ronnie Robinson, was arrested on August 10, 1974, and that police told him they would go easy on him if Jenkins would talk to them about Smith's shooting.

Thus, the young prostitute said, out of concern for her pimp — whom she said told her police were looking for Huey in connection with the case — went to the OPD to talk with Brierly and Farkas.

(At the 1977 preliminary hearing, Jenkins said Farkas told her he would do anything in his power to help her avoid future arrests if she would help police implicate Huey in her girlfriend's murder.)

Kennedy then asked her about the discrepancies in her testimony concerning the height of the killer. She told Farkas and Brierly on August 10, 1974, that the killer was 5 feet 2 or 5 feet 3.

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PAUL HARRIS ELECTED NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD PRESIDENT

B.P.P. ATTORNEY: "LAW IS ONE OF THE STRONGEST FORMS OF CAPITALIST SUPERSTRUCTURE"

Attorney-activist Paul Harris was recently elected the 37th president of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) during its annual convention, held this year in San Francisco. Harris, 36, ably served as co-counsel for Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton during the trumped-up Preston Callins' trial last year.

Following are excerpts from Harris' statement of candidacy made before the Guild, in which he calls on its members to "continue...in the fight to fundamentally transform society."

Back in the sixties, I joined the Guild in law school in Berkeley; clerked for a federal judge and then helped organize the San Francisco Community Law Collective. I've worked with the Collective ever since and have done parttime teaching in undergraduate and law schools.

The Collective is a multiracial office of six to 10 people. We call ourselves a "community" law firm because we direct our main energy to the Mission community in which we are located. The philosophy of our collective has been written about in *Relevant Lawyers, People's Lawyers* and *Law for the People.* I emphasize the Collective because of my strong belief in the merging of theory with concrete practice.

I come from an old left background and a new left experience. Some people remember me because I juggled at a criticism and self criticism session; others, depending on their age, confuse me with Phil Harris, David Harris or Bill Harris...

I believe in non-sexist, collective leadership, as it avoids many of the abuses of power, develops leadership in others, and provides emotional support for those who carry responsibility. The nature of the Guild, with the geographical distances between its officers and its differing political views, makes collective leadership very difficult.

However, as president, I would hope to push for as many forms of cooperation and collectivism among its officers as is feasible. In that regard I feel fortunate to be located in the San Francisco Bay Area. For here, I can have a formal support committee of people with political, legal and National Guild experience.

I also have the opportunity to reach out for the advice and criticism of many of our older members who have profoundly shaped the Guild through decades of struggle...

The Guild is a mass organization. By that I mean there is no screening of members, and no unified political line. We are also a legal organization. We have existed, at times thrived, at times survived, because we serve the legal needs of people.

It is no accident that the Guild is 42 years old. In a bourgeois democracy, the struggle of the masses are often channeled into legal arenas. And the law is one of the strongest forms of capitalist superstructure. People and organizations have come to us because of our combination of legal-political skills.

Take away our politics, and we are only a legal vista program. Take away our legal skills and we would disappear as an organization. Fuse the two and we will continue to be needed in the fight to fundamentally transform society.

Unfortunately, in times such as the present where there are no mass movements, radical law workers tend to drift. We are used to taking up the struggles of others; we become confused when those struggles are fragmented and weak.

In mass organizations like ours two tendencies emerge under such historical condition: sectarianism and liberalism.

With regards to sectarianism, I feel this word has been badly misused in the Guild as a means of describing any party or preparty formation. The fact that one is in a communist party does not mean that person, or the organization is sectarian.

Fidel Castro has correctly described sectarianism as "isolation from the masses..."

Sectarianism in the Guild is evidenced by placing theory over practice, debate over program, and by a personal style of condescension to non-Marxists.

The other tendency in times such as these is a shift to liberalism. By that I mean putting primary focus on working within the established and safe political process. "Liberalism" is relying ultimately on the social reform wing of the state, and in the process compromising or hiding one's principles.

Within the Guild this tendency is subject to the co-option of practice without theory, and the anarchy of program without politics. It is evidenced by a style of individualism and an attitude of snobbishness toward those who are in, or close to communist parties.

At this point, you may well ask me, what do you think is the answer, the golden mean, the red brick road that will lead us to the Winter Palace? I confess (without benefit of counsel) I do not know. But I do know that either of the two tendencies I've discussed, when dominant, can destroy the Guild.



BPP attorney and National Lawyers Guild President PAUL HARRIS.

As president, I would be sensitive to both liberalism and sectarianism. Therefore, when a program or position is proposed I would urge us to analyze them for their anti-imperialist and legal content.

Without approving a "scatter-gun" approach, I will support Guild members working in any area of conflict with the state; any area of protecting and helping people. If there is the energy and skill to do women's struggles, housing work, gay rights, affirmative action, immigration, then let it receive space and support in our organization...□

Southern California B.P.P.'s Annual Winter Festival

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

tions soon attracted people from all over the park, and these people, unable to get into the audience, stood right outside, clapping their hands, clearly enjoying every minute of the group's performance.

Rev. Frank Peters, a representative from the Eula Love Justice Committee, next spoke on the recent brutal police-killing of his cousin, Eula Love, who was shot eight times by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) in an argument over an overdue gas bill.

Responding to his pleas for support, several community people signed up to assist the Committee in its efforts to obtain an impartial investigation of the incident.

A representative from the National Coalition to support African Liberation, Brother Kwame, spoke about the present conditions of the liberation movement in southern Africa. He urged the audience to participate in the Coalition's work of educating the American people about the liberation struggles in southern Africa.



Huge gathering at Southern California BPP Chapter's recent annual Winter Festival. Hundreds of bags of free groceries were given away.

Next, Debra Greenwood, a progressive, anti-busing candidate for the 1st district (which is predominantly Black) Board of Education seat and also a member of the Los Angeles Coalition for Quality Education, spoke. She emphasized that "parents should organize to have more to say in how schools are run." She also urged the audience to attend an upcoming Conference on Organizing for Quality Education.

Jerry Pennington, a representative from the United Tenants Action Coalition, then talked about the necessity for rent control regulation and the need to have more Black participation in the various public meetings being held on the issue.

He also stressed the "absolute necessity" of Blacks registering to vote, voicing his concerns about the "conspiracy" to get rid of most elected Black officials.

The Festival ended with the distribution of over 300 bags of groceries and over 100 toys.□

Only Western Intervention Could Delay Ian Smith's Overthrow

Z.A.N.U.'s ROBERT MUGABE: "WE ARE COMMITTED TO VICTORY THIS YEAR IN RHODESIA"

Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), discusses the recent developments of the war of liberation in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in the following interview recently conducted by the Tanzanian Sunday News. *Mugabe is the co-leader of the Patriotic Front, which is leading the armed struggle against the White minority regime.*

QUESTION: What is the situation now?

MUGABE: Last year was what we called "The year of the people." We organized the masses into being part and parcel of the fighting force. We declared liberated zones and consolidated certain zones we had created previously.

We acquired a position of effective control in many rural areas to the extent that we had certain zones ringed off completely which the enemy could not get to. Up to the end of last year, we had extended our operations to about 85 per cent of the country.

Then, having created this rear base in the rural areas for the purposes of furthering our operations, we started attacking the cities; and the process goes on.

At the same time, we have been intensifying our assault on the economic targets: rail lines, bridges and selected targets in the cities such as the fuel storage depot we blew up last year in Salisbury..

Q: The "internal settlement" signatories insist they will go ahead with the bogus elections in April. What do you say to that?

MUGABE: Having rejected completely their constitution and also having won the support constitution and also having won the support of the international community, we set ourselves against the elections. So we have an anti-election campaign in the making. We are going to fight so that the elections do not succeed.

This is not to say some people may not vote. But what we would like to prevent is voting by the seven million people or those of them mature enough to vote. We would like to ensure that the elections are a complete flop and we are set to achieve just that.

Q: How relevant is Britain now in the Rhodesian issue?

MUGABE: Britain at the moment is absolutely irrelevant. They have failed to continue discussions with us on the basis of their Anglo-American proposals, especially...those aspects we had accepted as positive. It was last year in April that we held our last real conference with the British.

We made certain concessions of the nature that would have, if the British had been reasonable, urged them on to continue the discussions with us. We had agreed on the holding of an all-parties conference provided, of course, the basic requirements were understood by us all.

Britain instead went on to adopt a double strategy: pretending to be talking with us on one hand and on the other of clandestinely engaging in secret discussions meant to destroy the Patriotic Front. To win over one side of the Front into supporting the regime and its "internal settlement."

That was not all. The British proceeded to drastically modify their proposals till the positive aspects became negative.

We could not accept anymore. Smith was no longer to go. His forces were no longer to go. The idea of democratic elections before independence was circumvented. They no longer wanted it. They had an option, too, in the second proposals which sought to avoid elections. We couldn't accept such negative aspects.

When they came to us again to find out whether we would go to an all-parties conference, we gave them a negative reply because they had destroyed the basic elements which we had agreed to discuss with them.

The British are no longer in a position to offer any new proposals.

From the very beginning, we were suspicious that the British really were not serious about a solution that would be acceptable to the vast majority of the people. We've been borne out in our contention that the only effective form of negotiation is the armed struggle.

Q: At least the labor government of James Callaghan seems prepared to talk to the Patriotic Front besides talking to the puppet regime in Salisbury. But it does not seem like the labor government is going to be around for a long time. What would the situation be like if Margaret Thatcher came in?

MUGABE: We would continue to regard Britain as the imperialists power.

If she doesn't want to talk, it means she wants the war to continue. So the war will continue. She cannot change the situation.

Apparently she is racist in her approach and it is racism we are fighting in Zimbabwe apart from the fact that the concept of power that we have is different from that of the settler community.

It is the racist element which has dominated the entire power structure since 1896. The Whites, holding themselves as an exclusive class — with the monopoly of skills, monopoly of ability and monopoly of intelligence — held themselves as the rulers of the country. This is what we are fighting to offset and overthrow.

If Thatcher is coming to reinforce this, then obviously she will not find us easy people to manage. The war is going to continue whether Thatcher is there or not.

Q: Could you predict how long the war is going to continue?

MUGABE: No, we make no prediction. But what we have done is to set this year as a decisive year. We have called it "the year of the people's storm" in which the entire people will now be actively organized into fighting the regime and dealing it the final blow.

We are commited to achieving victory soon...this year, if possible. But if it can't come this year it should come next year.

Q: Will you say if not this year then definitely next year?

MUGABE: There are all kinds of factors at play. Taking the present trend of the war as it is with no intervening factors, there is no doubt that Smith is going to fall very soon.

But there are factors at work. The British and the Americans are not very happy about the deteriorating situation, and the fact that we have been maintaining the offensive all the time and Smith is on the defensive.

They could very well, as they have started doing clandestinely, openly support the Smith regime by sending military units in the country or getting South Africa openly to send more formidable units than South Africa has been able to do although she has already been assisting Smith.

This could obviously delay the advent of victory. All these factors must be taken into account. But if things continue like they are now then victory will come sooner.

Q: The chairman of the frontline states, Tanzanian President Julius) Nyerere, has expressed fears that when the final crunch comes the British would move in and would start shooting Africans. Do you share this view?

MUGABE: Yes. (Foreign Secretary David) Owen did hint that they might send in what they called a "rescue force" to rescue British nationals in the country. Later he talked of even rescuing the Blacks. We know the history of "rescue forces," in Belgium, especially.

(Two or three times) in history now we have seen "rescue forces" come not to rescue their nationals but to rescue regimes that were tottering. This is the meaning of "rescue forces" as proved by history here in Africa. If Britain decided to do that, of course it might delay the advent of victory but it will not completely destroy the path to victory.

Q: Two organizations form the Patriotic Front and it seems one of them has been doing most of the fighting. Whatever happened to the proposals to place the fighting forces of the two organizations under one command?





ZANLA forces with arms and military equipment captured after successful encounter with enemy troops. ZANU President ROBERT MUGABE.

MUGABE: First, I think you should find out from the side that is not fighting (the Zimbabwe African People's Union ZAPU) what it intends to do with its forces.

We (ZANU) are fighting. You cannot ask us why we are fighting. The reason is very clear. We are fighting to achieve victory for the people. This we have sincerely and genuinely done. We have thrown in all our forces and we continue to do so. We have, therefore, done justice to our own aims and principles.

When we achieve victory it will be victory for the people and the people includes fighters and non-fighters because they will also have become independent. We can't see those who have been training and hoarding forces and not using them, turning against the people.

We refuse to entertain the view that their intention is to set people against themselves. We can only justify their non-fighting by the fact that the circumstances, perhaps, have not been favorable; that they are not well organized to start the fight.

If they are not well organized to start the fight now where we have the principal enemy we can't see them being organized in any case to start any other fight.

Q: And the question of a single high command?

MUGABE: Try as we might we couldn't agree on the formation of a joint command. We did so in November, 1975, when ZIPA (Zimbabwe Peoples Army) was formed and we worked together from January, 1976, to April or May when ZIPA went apart. But ever since it disintergrated, we have had our own ZANLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army) component under its own command.

ZAPU has had its ZIPRA (Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army) component under its own command.

However, we are for military unity because we want to be effective in the prosecution of the armed struggle. It is necessary for us to weld our forces and have a joint-fisted force to fight our enemies.

But that is not what are allies in the Patriotic Front would like to see. They would like to see one political party, one leader before we can fight together.

To us, it is a difference in orientation. Our orientation is towards reaching the goal of national independence first and the leadership is a creation of that independence.

The people should then be able to choose who their leaders should be. We can't choose a leader for the people now. You can't choose a leader for the people now. You can't impose a leader on the people.

Q: What about the reported armies of Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole?

MUGABE: Yes, they are there, under license from the regime. Harassing people.

They are young men who are recruited on the basis that they are unemployed. They are promised jobs and they find themselves at training camps being trained very crudely to handle weapons over a period of four to six weeks.

From there they have the task of harassing the masses. They are commiting all kinds of atrocities: rapes, robberies, assassinations.

Wherever we come across them we wipe them completely.

They are not just there in the areas we are operating. They harass the masses in the areas where our operations have not extended to: in the cities and in some areas where we have not yet intensified the armed struggle.

As we start intensifying the struggle, and this is going to take place very soon in the cities, we hope that this wave of deliberately designed crime against the people will be stopped.

Q: How are the masses able to identify the fakes from the genuine fighters?

MUGABE: Our fighters have a definite message for the people, a message not only political but also military in action. They are able to identify us by what we do, what we say, how we organize them, and how we appeal to them. They see the leadership coming to them, not just the ordinary fighter.

There might be a mistake for a short while when one group comes into an area pretending to organize just like we do. But people are now able to identify who the charlatans and the pretenders are.

Q: People in the West hear so little about ZANU and very much about ZAPU. Do you think you have done enough to publicize your organization in the Western media like your partners in the Patriotic Front?

MUGABE: We are action-conscious. We have done more publicity among our people and among members of the international community.

This is purely the difference in approach. Our approach is towards our people, towards our struggle. Our people first and the international community.

We don't appeal to them (the West) favourably. They are in love with their own choice and there is very little we can do to woo them into supporting us.

Whatever good things we do are not projected. Whatever little others have not done is credited to them. I agree that we should do more to promote ourselves.

Q: Rhodesian forces have been raiding Zambia and Mozambique and have been claiming that they have hit nationalist forces' camps. How true is that and how is it affecting the fight?

MUGABE: The attacks on targets in Mozambique have got to be carefully handled because in many cases the enemy claims he has hit our transit camps when he has hit purely Mozambican targets. We don't have fighters in Mozambique.

The enemy's pattern of attacks over the last two or three months has been to concentrate on purely Mozambican targets. But what the enemy is simply trying to do is intimidate Mozambique into desisting from giving us support. The strategy is also meant to destabilize the situation in Mozambique and confuse the population there, destroy the economic viability of the country by attacking economic targets and create chaos of all kinds.

This is also the enemy's strategy in Zambia.

As far as our anti-election campaign is concerned, nothing has changed. The forces are right inside, well-armed and poised for the necessary attacks.

Q: Chief Chirau was reported as having said the elections were not possible without coming to an agreement with the Patriotic Front.

MUGABE: I share his views that the elections are not possible. I don't share his means of solving the dispute.

He cannot achieve a settlement by negotiating with the Smith regime. If Chirau says the best way of achieving peace is for that regime to surrender and for power to come to the people through the Patriotic Front I would understand him.

Q: You have just come back from Ethiopia. Anything special you discussed with officials there?

MUGABE: Ethiopia is one of our supporters and we are constantly in touch with the Provisional Military Administrative Council headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam. On this occasion they had invited us to the country to discuss the current political and military situation in our country with a view of giving us whatever assistance they can. □

U.N. CONDEMNS RHODESIAN INVASION OF FRONTLINE STATES

(United Nations, New York) - The U.N. Security Council earlier this month condemned Rhodesia's recent attacks on three of the neighboring frontline states in southern Africa — Mozambique, Angola and Zambia.

The council also unanimously adopted a lengthy resolution highly critical of the government of "Prime Minister" Ian Smith and denounced the scheduled April 20 bogus election for limited Black majority rule as an attempt to extend "racist minority rule."

The U.S., Britain and France abstained on the vote.

In an attempt to undermine the continuing success of the armed liberation struggle, White Rhodesians recently approved a constitutional plan which provides for the election of a Black puppet government. Under the plan, nearly a third of the cabinet posts will be reserved for Whites for five years.

Smith has said he intends to run for one of the 28 — out of a total of 100 — parliamentary seats reserved for Whites. Control of the army, the police and the courts will also be retained by Whites.

Only three per cent of Rhodesia's 6.8 million people are White.

Commenting on the election, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) President Robert Mugabe recently said, "Having rejected completely their constitution and, having won the support of the international community, we set ourselves against the elections. We have an anti-election campaign in the making."

ZANU is allied with the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) in the Patriotic Front, which is leading the armed struggle in Rhodesia.



Children dig bomb shelters at Victory Camp for Black Rhodesian refugees in Zambia. Two weeks after this photo was taken, the camp was bombed by the Rhodesian Air Force.

Under pressure from leading Black groups in the U.S. and the international community, the Carter administration said it will not send observers to monitor the Rhodesian election.

The "liberal" senator from South Dakota, George McGovern, and right-wing Senator S.I. Hayakawa of California had introduced a congressional resolution to pressure Carter to send an American observer team.

Senator Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania said he intends to press for passage of a resolution urging Carter to lift sanctions against Rhodesia 10 days after the election of the Black puppet government.

Meanwhile, in early March, the Rhodesian air force made its fifth attack in two weeks on the frontline states who are supporting the armed struggle in Rhodesia, bombing a Mozambican army camp 150 miles inside the country.

During a two-week period, Mozambique and Zambia were invaded twice, and Angola once.

"The recent attacks on both Zambia and Mozambique," charged the Tanzanian *Sunday News* in a recent editorial, "is intended...to destabilize the frontline states.

"In this way," the editorial declared, "the Salisbury regime hopes it can stem the frontline states' support for the Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) guerrillas."

Tanzania and Botswana are also frontline states.

The Rhodesian capital of Salisbury has come under increasing attack from ZANU, which controls 85 per cent of Rhodesia, including the entire countryside.

After guerrillas fired 15 mortar shells at Salisbury's airport, the first attack on the vital complex in the nearly 14-year-old armed struggle, the government announced that civilian traffic would be placed under military protection almost all the way from the city to the border of South Africa.

ZANU recently issued an appeal to progressive organiza-

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Guerrillas Control Major Ugandan Cities

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - Uganda's embattled President Idi Amin first gained notoriety as a henchman for Western imperialism after leading the brutal suppression of the famous Mau Mau rebellion against British colonialism in Kenya in the early 1950's. Over 14,000 Blacks were killed in the bloody, four-year uprising.

But, as a common saying goes, "What comes around, goes around."

In early march, Tanzanian forces and guerrillas of the Save Uganda Movement (SUM) took control of two major towns in southern Uganda, Mbarara and Masaka.

A new anti-Amin exile group, the Forces of National Revolt (FNR), claimed credit for a recent attack on an army barracks in the eastern town of Tororo, near the border with Kenya. FNR has expressed support for Uganda's exiled former president, Milton Obote, who has lived in Tanzania since he was overthrown by Amin in 1971.

Libya has denied reports by Western diplomats that it is giving military supplies and soldiers to Uganda to help stave off the collapse of Amin's regime.

Following are excerpts from a recent commentary by the Tanzanian Sunday News *condemning Amin's aggression against Tanzania and supporting the widespread uprising in Uganda against Amin's regime.*

The attention of our people continues to be focused on the war against Amin, following his aggression and occupation of the northern part of the Kagera River area (in Tanzania) last October.

Little, however, is known of the historical background of the country and the underlying social-political causes that brought forth and maintained Amin in power for these last eight years.

Uganda has perhaps far more divisions and social distinctions than any other country in Africa. Even before the arrival of the British colonialists, the country's main tribes had been at war with each other.

The advent of the colonialists, followed closely by Christian missionaries and Arab traders, exaceberated the divisions.

Dr. Obote must be credited

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South Africa Rejects U.N. Namibian Plan

(Pretoria, South Africa) - After rejecting a United Nations plan for a ceasefire in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, South African troops and warplanes invaded Angola earlier this month in an alleged attack on military bases of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

No details of the invasion have been reported.

The proposal by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for a March 15 ceasefire called for the year-long installation of U.N. peacekeeping troops.

The plan was accepted by SWAPO, which is leading the armed struggle against the White minority regime, because the presence of U.N. forces is expected to insure a fair election under the provisions of an April, 1978, agreement to bring independence to the country. That accord was accepted by both SWAPO and South Africa.

Late last month, Angola raised questions about why troops from the frontline states in southern Africa — Mozambique, Tanzania, Angola, Zambia and Botswana — have not been included in the planned peacekeeping force.

Following complaints by South Africa to the U.N. about SWAPO's continuing guerrilla activity inside Namibia, Waldheim replied that there would not be an end to fighting until a ceasefire agreement was signed.

According to a recent SWAPO war communique, more than 24 battles between guerrilla forces and South African troops in Namibia were reported for a two-month period ending in early February.

During that time, air reconnaisance aircraft were shot down by SWAPO, nine armored cars destroyed and dozens of South African units were ambushed. □



China seized several capitals (names in panels) and other towns before announcing its withdrawal from Vietnam.

VIETNAM DENIES CHINESE WITHDRAWAL

(Bangkok, Thailand) - Vietnamese broadcasts accused Chinese troops of advancing on Vietnam territory in mid-March and said China's earlier announcement of a withdrawal was "a tactic to wait for fresh troops."

An official Voice of Vietnam radio broadcast had said earlier that the Chinese were withdrawing "very slowly and in very small numbers."

In two later commentaries, however, the Voice said that Chinese troops actually were advancing and China was using its announcements of a pullout as smoke screen to prepare for new military adventures."

The possibility of a renewed outbreak of large-scale fighting was difficult to determine because of conflicting reports from Vietnam and China.

Sources here differed on the scale and nature of the fighting. One source said sharp clashes were continuing in some frontier areas, including Lang Son, Dong Dang, Cam Doung and Phuc Hua. This source said that the Vietnamese appeared to be taking an aggressive role, using long-range artillery in some areas and moving up equipment and soldiers by convoy to Lang Son.

Another Western analyst said that the fighting was minor and that the Vietnamese were allowing the Chinese to withdraw peacefully.

Hanoi Rdio recently reiterated that peace talks could not begin until all Chinese forces leave Vietnam.

Most of the reports from Vietnam were confined to charges of Chinese war crimes, and charges that China was conducting a scorched earth policy as it withdrew. The Chinese also were accused of looting and burning homes.

The latest battle report from Vietnam said that heavy fighting continued near the provincial capital of Lang Son. Vietnam said the Chinese, who had occupied Lang Son, had blasted the city into rubble with artillery. Lang Son is 80 miles northeast of Hanoi.

A Yugoslav newspaper reported that the Chinese army was trying to create a "clean belt" of Vietnamese territory in which all military installations were destroyed. The belt reportedly covered an area 12 miles deep along the 450-mile China-Vietnamese border.

Western intelligence reports have said that the Chinese had established battle lines up to 25 miles inside northern Vietnam during the three-week invasion.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration has given its tacit approval to the Chinese invasion.

Despite warnings from some administration officials that it would appear as an endorsement of the invasion, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal made a much-publicized visit to China from February 24 to March 4. Blumenthal said that he did not see any reason why the improvement of economic and trade relations with China "should be affected by outside events."

When the U.S. criticized the invasion, it limited itself to what a *Washington Post* reporter described as "the most gentle of public condemnations," and stressed that the fighting would not affect U.S.-China relations.

In expressing concern, U.S. officials almost always linked the Chinese invasion of Vietnam to Vietnam's alleged military presence and support for the new government in Cambodia, which recently overthrew the Chinese-backed government of Pol Pot.☐

Africa In Focus

O.A.U. Stand On Sea Wealth

(Nairobi, Kenya) - An Organization of African Unity (OAU) ministerial conference opened here earlier this month to prepare recommendations which will safeguard African interests at the World Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva from March 19 to April 27. Developing countries are challenging developed countries at the conference to insure that the future of the vast mineral riches of the ocean will be equitably distributed.

800 Killed In Chad

(N'Djamena, Chad) - Over 800 Moslems were killed in Chad earlier this month in an incident involving the virtual civil war currently raging in this sub-Saharan former French colony. The killings were said to have taken place in the southern city of Moundou, some 300 miles from this capital city. Of the 45,000 people living there, 1,000 were Arabic-speaking Moslems who owned almost all of the city's businesses. Most of Moundou's inhabitants are Black.

S. African Arms Deals Ignored

(Washington, D.C.) - Lawyers for the Winchester arms division of the Olin Corporation have gone over the head of the U.S. attorney in Connecticut to negotiate an advantageous plea to charges stemming from illegal shipments of arms to South Africa. The *New York Times* revealed earlier this month that this is the second time within a year in which a major prosecution of a weapons company has been blocked through closed-door negotiations between powerful Washington law firms and officials of the internal security section of the Department of Justice. Charges were originally sought against Olin for over 150 felony violations involving the illegal shipment of 3,200 sporting rifles and 20 million rounds of ammunition to South Africa. On March 21, 1978, after extensive negotiations between the law firm of Miller, Cassidy, Larroca and Lewin, and four Justice officials, Olin entered a plea of no contest to 20 charges of falsifying State Department documents and was given a token $45,000 fine.

S. African Scandal Grows

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Recent developments in a South African scandal of Watergate proportions indicate that the government is concealing evidence that could force the resignation of Prime Minister P.W. Botha. Eschel Rhoodie, a top official of the Information Ministry, was recently forced to resign for his part in the department's secret operations aimed at gaining domestic and international support for the government's apartheid policies. Rhoodie has threatened to make public 45 hours of secret tape recordings which would implicate Botha in the scandal. The scandal involves efforts to manipulate public opinion through the purchase or establishment of newspapers and magazines, such as the $37 million that was spent to finance the *Citizen*, a pro-government newspaper in Johannesburg, and an unsuccessful $11.5 million bid to gain control of the *Washington Star* in the U.S.

Increased Aid For Zaire

(Washington, D.C.) - Congress is currently debating whether or not to appropriate $38.4 million requested by the Carter administration in economic and military assistance to prop up the nearly bankrupt and embattled pro-Western government of President Mobutu Sese Seko in Zaire. Officials of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Western creditor nations are assuming control of banking, finance, customs and transportation to prevent the economic collapse of Mobutu's government.

White S. African Miners Strike

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - A nationwide wildcat strike by White miners seeking to prolong White supremacy in the mines began earlier this month. The dispute centers on a pending government report that allegedly will offer Blacks better, higher-paid skilled jobs in the mines that are currently reserved for Whites.

IRAN CUTS TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA



AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMEINI prepares to address crowd in Qum.

(Tehran, Iran) - Citing South Africa's apartheid policies, Iran severed diplomatic relations with the White minority regime in early March and confirmed it had permanently cut off South Africa's vital Iranian oil supplies.

Before the Iranian Revolution, South Africa received about 90 per cent of its petroleum from the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who ignored international pressure to ban the shipments in protest of South Africa's racial discrimination policies.

In support of the Palestinian people, the provisional Iranian government established by its revolutionary leader, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had already broken Iran's ties with Israel and halted oil sales to the Zionist state, which received about half its oil from Iran.

Iran plans to cut by half the amount of oil produced under the shah's regime. The new target will be three million barrels daily, compared with six million under the shah when Iran was the world's second largest oil exporter.

"Our production policy will be dictated only by Iran's national interests," said Hasan Nazih, head of the National Iranian Oil Company.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan reportedly threatened to resign because of his alleged opposition to the continuing executions and arrests by Khomeini's revolutionary committees of the shah's henchmen who were responsible for the murders of thousands of anti-shah demonstrators.

Bazargan said that the revolutionary committees were running a parallel government that was circumventing his authority.

Over 40 persons — mostly generals, agents of the disbanded notorious secret police, SAVAK, and other top officials of the shah's regime — have been executed following revolutionary trials.

In the latest round of executions the shah's former police

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Nubian Kingdom In Africa Called Oldest

(New York, N.Y.) - Evidence of the oldest recognizable kingdom in human history, preceding the rise of the earliest Egyptian kings by several generations, has been discovered in artifacts from ancient Nubia in Africa. The discovery is expected to raise questions concerning the true origins of civilization in Africa and to what extent later Egyptian culture may have derived its advanced political structure from the Nubians.

(Above) images carved in a stone incense burner used about 3,300 B.C. by the Nubians. Both depictions show the images one would see if the cylindrical object were unrolled. Near the middle is a seated figure wearing a crown known from later Egyptian times. Above royal figure is falcon god, Horus.



WORLD SCOPE



Ex-Nazi Rises In W. Germany

(Bonn, West Germany) - West Germany's main opposition party, the Christian Democrats, nominated an admitted ex-Nazi earlier this month to run for the country's presidency. President Walter Scheel will not run for another term, making it certain that Karl Carstens, the Parliament speaker, will be elected to a five-year term May 23.

Puerto Rican Leader Dies

(San Juan, Puerto Rico) - Andres Figueroa Cordero, a Puerto Rican nationalist who served 23 years in an American prison for his part in an armed attack on the U.S. House of Representatives in 1954, died earlier this month of cancer.

Meanwhile, some 2,000 protesters recently demonstrated in front of the White House to demand that President Carter release three Puerto Rican independence leaders still imprisoned for the 1954 incident and one nationalist incarcerated for an alleged assassination attempt on President Truman in 1950.

Israel Invades Lebanon

(Beirut, Lebanon) - Israeli planes invaded southern Lebanon earlier this month, shelling a Palestinian settlement near the port of Tyre, the largely Moslem market town of Nabatihey and the Druse town of Hasbaya. Seven persons were reported to have been injured and many houses damaged.

British Workers Accept Offer

(London, England) - Over a million government workers recently voted to accept a nine per cent pay increase as part of a settlement which may soon end their six-week walkout. Health service and hospital laborers and the country's 17,000 ambulance workers, however, voted to continue their strikes.

China, U.S. Unfreeze Assets

(Peking, People's Republic of China) - China and the U.S. recently agreed to unfreeze more than $277 million in assets seized by both countries after the Chinese Revolution in 1949. The settlement reportedly clears the way for full economic relations between the countries. China agreed to settle $196.8 million in American claims and the U.S. will release $80.5 million in Chinese funds.

Sadat, Carter Hold Summit

(Alexandria, Egypt) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Jimmy Carter met here in mid-March to discuss several unresolved aspects of a proposed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The talks centered on the way in which the treaty will be linked to the establishment of a token self-governing Palestinian authority on the West Bank and Gaza.

U.S. Arms N. Yemen

(Washington, D.C.) - The Carter administration acted in mid-March to expedite arms shipments to North Yemen after Saudi Arabia rejected a U.S. offer of a squadron of armed American F-15 fighter planes to help protect Western interests in the area. Carter advised Congress that the shipment of some $400 million worth of planes, tanks and other equipment to North Yemen would begin immediately, without the usual 30-day Congressional review.

I.T.T. Charges Dropped

(Washington, D.C.) - The Department of Justice recently brought to a close a six-year investigation of whether the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT) and officials of the CIA lied to a Senate committee about efforts to prevent the election in 1970 of Chile's late Marxist President Salvador Allende. The Justice Department dropped perjury charges against an ITT official on the ground that a public trial in the case would risk exposure of classified national security information.

Meanwhile, evidence recently surfaced disclosing that the Chilean agent, Michael Townley, who admitted killing the foreign minister of Allende's administration, Orlando Letelier, here shows that he was in three other countries at times when prominent opponents of the present pro-Western regime were assassinated or attacked.

Guerrillas Control Ugandan Cities

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

with instilling the felling of nationalism in Uganda. Following independence in 1962, Obote moved to unite the country.

Obote also began to speak of moving to the left, and even proclaimed a Common Man's Charter that some people think had some similarity with the (Tanzania) Arusha Declaration.

Uganda, under Obote, was aligned with Tanzania and Zambia in the struggle for the liberation of Africa. The trio of Obote, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Zambian Presidant Kenneth Kaunda at international meetings became a force to be reckoned with. There is no doubt that had Obote remained in power, Uganda would be a member of the frontline states.



Tanzanian President JULIUS NYERERE.

Critics say that Obote's bid to unite the country and give it direction gave rise to undemocratic tendencies and made him rely heavily on the armed forces inherited from the British colonialists and left intact since then.

In 1971, Amin engineered a coup and took over the government to save himself from facing charges arising out of his suspected murder of a colleague.

Countries supporting the racist regimes in southern Africa were elated at the overthrow of a strongly anti-colonialist government in Uganda and quickly recognized Amin's regime, especially after he had publicly proclaimed his intention of reversing Obote's anti-colonialist foreign policy.

Last year, Amin ordered his troops to cross into Tanzania and, for the next three days, his troops battled a small Tanzanian unit. Amin arrogantly announced over Radio Uganda that he had annexed the Kagera, which he would henceforth administer as a new district of Uganda.

Amin insulted our leaders, boasted of his military power and warned that he would strike deeper inside Tanzania if we did not immediately abandon plans to regain our territory.

He was greatly helped in this by the international press, which tends to report negatively on Tanzania because Tanzania is a threat to international reaction and not Amin.

Not only were we able to kick out Amin's troops from our territory but we have punished them inside Uganda to a degree that, were Amin to survive, he would never forget the punishment.

President Nyerere said it was not the intention of Tanzania to overthrow Amin. "This is the exclusive right of the people of Uganda," he declared.

In the light of what is happening elsewhere in the world, we would like the world to understand that this is a decision taken out of our commitment to principles. Much as we don't like Amin's regime in Uganda and much as we have been seriously wronged, we are not going to usurp the right of the people of Uganda to decide their affairs.

That does not prevent us from recognizing the struggle of the people of Uganda to overthrow Amin's regime as being legitimate. Indeed we do. No people can be denied the right to overthrow their own government when it has turned against them.□

U.N. Condemns Rhodesian Invasion Of Frontline States

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

tions in Western Europe and North America for emergency financial and material assistance for the liberated areas of Rhodesia.

"The appeal," said ZANU, has been made possible by the military successes of ZANLA, the armed wing of ZANU, in 1978, which forced the enemy forces to withdraw from "Tribal Trust Areas," and to concentrate on defending the cities, and building firepower in the air. U.S. helicopters and mirage jet bombers assembled in Italy and delivered through South Africa have made large additions to the arsenal recently.

"ZANLA forces have liberated about 1.3 million Black Rhodesians living in northeastern, eastern and southeastern areas of the country. Our immediate appeal is for over one million people who are not in a position to feed and clothe themselves. Some 750,000 people were herded into so-called 'protected villages' against their will in 1974, but have since been liberated by ZANU or let out when the regime announced the abandonment of the whole scheme of concentration camps in August, 1978.

"In June, 1978 the regime announced the closure of 771 primary and 28 secondary schools, leaving 200,000 children without school

"The expanding population of refugees from Rhodesia in the neighboring African states now stands at 165,000 people.

"We have to provide basic necessities for these people who are all pouring into the liberated areas to escape the wanton destruction of village property by the security forces of the regime, or the private armies of the competing (Black) factions of the colonialist regime.



ZANLA guerrillas.

"We estimate that in 1979 nearly 2.5 million people living in the rural areas of Zimbabwe — nearly half the total rural population — are controlled and governed by ZANU. They look up to ZANU to provide them with basic social services, defend them against enemy attacks, and establish an infrastructure. Although the enemy still controls the air and (main) roads, ZANU controls the population and has set up administrative structures obeyed and trusted by the people."□

Iran Cuts Ties With South Africa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

chief, General Jaafar-Gholi Sadri, and two other men found guilty of murder and torture were shot by firing squads.

The exiled shah and his family will stand trial in absentia before a revolutionary court here for his "crimes against the Iranian people." the government recently announced.

After the trial, Iran will renew efforts to freeze the shah's family holdings held in banks in Switzerland. The government has charged that the shah, his family and associates sent $21 billion out of Iran before the Pahlavi regime was toppled in January.

Meanwhile, in a massive demonstration to commemorate International Women's Day on March 8, over 100,000 women demonstrated here to demand equal wages, a greater voice in government, and the right to wear what they like.

Many of the women were angered by remarks made by the 78-yera-old ayatollah which ere takend as a command for female Moslems to wear the shador, the head-to-toe veil Orthodoz Islamic custom dictates.□

A.I.M. LEADER'S FAMILY

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

was politically motivated not only because of Trudell's work with AIM, but because his wife Tina was one of the principal organizers on the Duck Valley Paiute Reservation to save their water. Duck Valley Paiute Indians have a reservoir of water on their reservation called the Wild Horse Reservoir. This water is listed



AIM leader JOHN TRUDELL with Native American contingent at 1976 Bicentennial rally.

among the U.S. Interior Department's top 10 projects for "rip off" by outside interests, AIM states.

This attack on John's family follows the same pattern of threats and murders that were carried out against Jeanette Bissonette and Anna Mae Aquash, active members of AIM.

AIM has called for a National Red Alert of all its members in what seems to be an escalation of the war against Indian people to steal all their energy resources and water following the critical situation facing the United States of America after its defeat in Iran.

Donations to help the Manning-Trudell family and to help get people down to Nevada will be accepted at the Federation of Native Controlled Survival School, 1209 Fourth Street S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414, telephone (612) 379-1550, and the American Indian Movement, 643 Virginia Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55103, telephone (612) 488-7267.□

PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXPOSE HUEY'S FRAME-UP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

At the preliminary hearing, when she saw Huey face-to-face, she changed the height to 5 feet 5. Huey is 5 feet 10.

During the preliminary hearing, Jenkins said that the killer had a mustache. When Kennedy asked her about that, she boldly asserted that "there were mistakes" in the court stenographer's transcription of her preliminary hearing testimony.

Jenkins also testified that prior to Smith's death, she (Jenkins) had been arrested "too many times" by Black OPD vice squad officers Tyson and Whitfield. Both men were known for their intense hatred of Huey and the BPP and their relentless efforts to "get" Huey.

"Isn't it true that after August, 1974, you were never again arrested by Tyson and Whitfield?" Kennedy demanded of Jenkins.

"Yes," the 21-year-old Black woman admitted. The last question to Jenkins cast perhaps the most serious doubt on her story. "Isn't it true, Ms. Jenkins, that everything you do, you do for money?"

For once telling the truth, the Black prostitute repeated the BPP attorney's words, "*Everything I do, I do for money.*"

Two hours earlier at his press conference, Huey noted, "The state will be exposed on how it victimizes prostitutes and pimps, who are really victims of society. The state then makes bad matters worse by making these prostitutes and pimps tell lies about me for money.

"The state is responsible for prostitution on 29th and San Pablo and in this entire country. The state is responsible for this crime for which I am being tried."

The following day, Buie, a slightly built, cocky young Black man who wears dark glasses, took the witness stand. Under questioning from Orloff, Buie — who said his name can be pronounced "Bu-e" or "Bu-e-a" — testified that he had met Huey once prior to August 6, 1974, at the LampPost Restaurant in downtown Oakland. The LampPost is a favorite hangout of Black Panther Party members.

Buie admitted that he also frequented the restaurant and knew several Party members by sight.

In the early morning hours of August 6, 1974, Buie testified that he was on the corner of 29th and San Pablo "selling weed" and having a good time with "the girls" (prostitutes). Still celebrating his 21st birthday of two days earlier, Buie said he rolled some "joints" for the prostitutes because "they were my friends."



(Left to right) Attorney JEAN HIGGINS, GWEN and HUEY P. NEWTON and attorney JULIA BLACKWELL after recent court session.

While hanging out with the prostitutes, Buie said he saw a new, steel blue Lincoln Continental pull up to the corner and that two men got out of the car. He described the driver as "a big guy" and said the other one was Huey, whom he recognized from the Lamp Post.

(Jenkins, nor Crystal Grey, in her preliminary hearing testimony, made any mention of the driver getting out of the car.)

"I recognized Huey, and I went over to talk to him," Buie told Orloff. He claimed the BPP leader told him to tell Jenkins he wanted to see her. When she refused, Buie said, Huey walked over to two prostitutes standing near a mailbox. He began slapping one, Buie said, while the "big guy started waving a gun."

Then, Buie alleged, he saw Huey take a gun out of his pocket and shoot Smith. After briefly trying to help the "hysterical" Jenkins, Buie said he ran the several blocks to his home in Berkeley.

While Jenkins testified that the killer wore half of his hair in braids and the other half was "straight," Buie said the man had a large, uncombed natural.

The following day, Buie, using the name "XYZ," called the OPD and told vice squad's Tyson what he had seen the night before. He said he agreed to meet the massive Black cop at a Berkeley BART station but failed to keep the appointment.

Cool and confident while questioned by Orloff, Buie became visibly rattled when faced by Kennedy. Buie denied being a pimp, but admitted that he would sometimes hail cars at the corner of 29th and San Pablo and procure dates for his prostitute friends.

"Oh, you were just a freelancer," Kennedy remarked, causing a soft outburst of chuckles among courtroom spectators.

Under terse questioning from the BPP attorney, Buie also admitted that (1) He has sold cocaine and guns; (2) he was "high" from smoking marijuana at the time of the shooting; and (3) on three subsequent occasions, he told OPD officers that he saw Huey kill Smith.

Buie was accompanied to court by several U.S. marshals from the federal Witness Protection Program. He said that the government was giving him and his family $15 a day for food and was paying for their room.

On January 19 of this year, Buie was arrested for breaking into a coin operated machine and was subsequently charged with forgery. The arresting officer, Dave Politzer, testified that Buie told him about the August 6, 1974, incident, but that he was afraid to "go public" with his story.

Cross-examined by Kennedy, Politzer admitted that he told Buie that he would do "everything in his power" to help the young Black pimp beat his new charges if he would cooperate with police and testify against Huey.

When Officer Richard Tyson took the witness stand, his longtime hatred of Huey was evident throughout his testimony. Crossexamined by Kennedy, the burly Black cop was openly hostile, claiming that he couldn't "remember" certain details.

He did say that several days before Smith's death, he received information about Huey from an Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco (AFT) agent named Newberry. Tyson also said he that he was looking for a crime on which to prosecute Huey.

He denied Kennedy's accusation that he and his partner, Whitfield, who was fired from the OPD in 1975 for stealing, were maintaining surveillance on Huey in the weeks preceding August 6, 1974.

Kennedy's last question to Tyson laid bare the overall attitude of U.S. law enforcement agencies toward Huey and the BPP, an attitude that led to Huey's frame-up for Kathleen Smith's murder.

"You don't like Mr. Newton, do you Officer Tyson?" Kennedy asked.

Openly glaring at Huey, and with hatred in his voice, Tyson replied, "No, I don't."

Prosecution witness Sgt. Richard Brierly testified that at 5 a.m on August 6, 1974, he went to 1200 Lakeshore where Huey was then living with his wife Gwen and their two children. Once he had gained entry to the building's garage, Brierly said that he saw the Lincoln Continental described as being at the murder scene by Jenkins and Buie.

Brierly further said that on the evening of August 6, he received a call at home from Tyson who told him about the call from "XYZ." Brierly said Tyson told him Buie saw the shooting from a gas station across the street, but Buie testified that he was *standing on the corner with the prostitutes when the killing took place.*

Orloff deliberately avoided asking Brierly why he went to 1200 Lakeshore. During the 1977 preliminary hearing, the police sergeant admitted that he did not follow up on concrete leads provided by the dead young woman's mother and boyfriend, who specifically named individuals who might have committed the murder.

Brierly also said in 1977 that he searched the garage at 1200 Lakeshore without a search warrant and that he was "interested" in convicting Huey for some offense.

When Kennedy asked him how many other suspects he had in the Smith murder besides Huey, Brierly said the BPP leader was the "only" suspect. □

Nuclear Worker Trial Begins

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registering levels 40 times higher than considered to be safe.

Ms. Silkwood immediately went through the standard decontamination procedures until she was safe.

However, for the following two days, she came to work with higher contamination levels, which put her on the verge of hysteria. Plutonium is one of the most potent cancer-causing agents known.

Finally, an inspection team checked the apartment she shared with another employee, Sherry Ellis. It was extremely contaminated, and Ms. Silkwood, her boyfriend and Ms. Ellis were flown to the government nuclear reservation at Los Alamos, N.M., for treatment.

A company decontamination team stripped the apartment. They ripped up the carpets, dismantled the ventilator system, took away the refrigerator and kitchen cabinets. Contamination was concentrated on the wrap-



KAREN SILKWOOD.

ings of a piece of cheese and some sliced bologna.

According to depositions taken by Ms.Silkwood's lawyers, the company decontamination team also read her papers, diary letters and notes.

On November 13, 1974, Ms. Silkwood returned from Los Alamos, Oklahoma, for a round of union contract negotiations. That evening, she joined 15 other employees at a cafe in Cresent. Co-worker Jean Jung noticed that Ms. Silkwood carried a reddish brown folder. She told Ms. Jung that she had proof of the falsification of fuel rod records.

The young woman then left the cafe to drive to Oklahoma City to meet David Burnham of the *New York Times* and a union representative from Washington, D.C. She never arrived.

Later that night, a truck driver traveling on the highway toward Oklahoma City spotted a white Honda overturned in a muddy ditch. The car had slammed headlong into a concrete culvert.

Dead inside the car, covered with dry blood, was Karen Silkwood.

The second part of the tale picks up in the hours following the fatal crash. The union hired an accident investigator to examine the site and the car. The expert, A.O. Pipkin, found that the fresh marks on the rear bumper of the Honda indicated Ms. Silkwood had been run off the road.

The steering wheel was bent in such a manner, Pipkin said, that proved Ms. Silkwood braced herself before the crash.

Based on Pipkin's findings, the union believes Ms. Silkwood was run off the road and killed in an attempt to retrieve the documents concerning Kerr-McGee's criminal activities, which were taken.

Daniel Sheehan, the lawyer for the Silkwood family, hired two private investigators, who uncovered evidence of spying.

Black Vote Upset's Machine

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Blacks first became disillusioned with the Daley machine in 1969 when, along with the Chicago Police Department and the FBI, the Daley administration assassinated Illinois Black Panther Party coordinator Fred Hampton and another Party member Mark Clark.

In 1976, Bilandic and the Chicago police chief physically restrained Wilson Frost,a Black city councilman and president pro tem of the council, from becoming acting mayor as prescribed by law.

When late Black Congressman Ralph H. Metcalfe died last year, the machine opposed the third ward's choices of candidates and instead pushed a candidate more loyal to city hall.

These long train of abuses, coupled witha steadily deteriorating economic situation for Blacks and other poor people, made Byrne a natural outlet for frustration.

The Intercommunal Survival Committee, a progressive, community-based group here,



JANE BYRNE

said that Byrne's election "was a positive thing, in that it will give the people more access to city hall in order to influence the decisions made there."

"The victory is a double-edged sword," said Dr. Bobby Wright, who runs a mental health clinic in a decaying, predominantly Black West Side neighborhood. "Blacks put Jane Byrne in with no organization, so she has to deal only with individuals and owes no allegiance to any Black groups."☐

Weber Case To Be Heard March 28

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

1960's pressured the government and business to end discrimination in employment. Such programs were seen as a means to reduce the inequality between minorities and Whites, and between men and women.

In addition, the Weber decision, if upheld by the Supreme Court, will eliminate the right of unions to use collective bargaining to force racist corporations such as the Kaiser Company to implement affirmative action programs.

Meanwhile, the Northern California Coalition to Overturn the Weber Case, (NCCOWC) which was formed in Oakland last month, will sponsor an educational conference on the Weber case. The conference will be held on Saturday, March 31, at Castlemont High School, 8601 Arthur Boulevard, Oakland, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

In May, the NCCOOWC will join with anti-Weber coalitions in New York, Seattle, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, New Orleans and other cities for a nationwide demonstration, which will demand that the Weber decision be overturned.

In other developments, the National Coordinating Committee for Trade Union Action and Democracy (TUAD) has filed an *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) brief with the U.S. Supreme Court in the Weber case.

TUAD, in its brief, disputes and attacks Weber's claim that he was a victim of "reverse discrimination."

Civil rights attorneys at the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) convention in San Francisco devoted key parts of the annual convention last month to the Weber case.

NLG members, including union attorneys who helped write the five main anti-Weber "friend of the court" briefs, agreed there is no time to lose and quickly adopted a political strategy to organize hundreds of thousands of minority and White workers, potential Weber victims.

In a related matter, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), in a decision it was ordered to suppress two years ago, found "patterns of sex, race and national origin discrimination at all levels" of Sears Roebuck and Company.

The asserted violations included "restricting Blacks and Spanish surnamed Americans to lower-paying, less desirable jobs"; "failing to hire Blacks and/or Spanish-surnamed Americans" for jobs in certain stores "in proportion to their rate of application"; and relegating women to lower-paying, less desirable jobs.☐

BERT SCHNEIDER FILM NOMINATED FOR 4 ACADEMY AWARDS

HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS, AMERICAN VALUES FOCUS OF "DAYS OF HEAVEN"

Highlighted by breathtaking cinematography, *Days of Heaven*, produced by Academy Award-winner Bert Schneider, makes a powerful statement about the nature of human relationships in America.

DEPRESSION ERA

Where has the love gone?, one might ask after seeing this film about the warped relationships resulting from class divisions between urban migrant workers from Chicago during the pre-World War I Depression era and an aristocratic Texas farmer.

Migrating like wandering animals from work farm to work farm in dire poverty, Bill (Richard Gere), his lover Abby (Brooke Adams) and his sister Linda (Linda Manz) meet a rich farm owner (Sam Shepard) who hires them.

When the farm owner shows a marked interest in Abby, Bill encourages the relationship, claiming that he is her brother, hoping to escape from a hopeless situation.

The plan works, and the farmworker marries Abby. Suddenly, Bill and Linda, as part of her family, find themselves wealthy with virtually nothing to do except enjoy themselves. Bill's masquerade as Abby's brother begins to crumble before the eyes of her jealous husband, resulting in tragic conflict for all involved.

DEEP UNDERSTANDING

Days of Heaven is narrated in a soft conversational tone, (backed up by Dolby Stereo sound) by the young sister Linda. Although she only appears to be 14 or 15 years old, this young woman shows a deep understanding of the events going on around her.

At one point she says, "You know, I have never met one person who is perfect. There seems to be a little devil and angel in all of us, and we just have to accept that about people."

VICIOUS BATTLE

The human contradictions are not the only ones in *Days of Heaven*. A vicious battle is waged by hundreds of farmhands against an invasion of millions of locusts. The photography is particularly brilliant in this portion of the movie as closeups show the locusts descending on the farm like black rain and eating the wheat.

Bert Schneider and Terrence Malick, director of the film, have teamed together to turn out one of the finest movies of 1978. *Days of Heaven* has been nominated for four Academy Awards, and is highly deserving of each.□

BLACK ATTORNEY: "COURTS OPPRESS BLACK PEOPLE"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Black lawyers who are sensitive to the problems of poor Blacks, who usually commit crimes for economic reasons."

Julia is now on a leave of absence from the public defender's office and has gone into private practice with two other Black women attorneys, her sister, Ruth Blackwell Hirsch, and Jean Higgins. The three young lawyers handle a variety of cases, including personal injury, domestic and criminal matters.

Julia and Huey have been close friends since 1966, and the young Black woman and her law partners have been very supportive of the Black Panther Party president during his current trumped-up murder trial.

"When you see a friend in need, you help," Julia said. "My being a lawyer is just another tool in my briefcase, a tool I use to help Huey."

Discussing the problems Blacks encounter when entering the legal profession, Julia said that a decision to become a lawyer must be made in high school. "When you're in college," she said. "it doesn't matter much what you major in, just so you do well in it."

Once college is completed, a person who wants to become a lawyer must attend law school for three years. This long length of required study is one reason why very few Black people become lawyers, Julia noted.

Julia believes that Black and poor people must see to it that what few laws that do exist in this country to benefit them are enforced. "We must make these laws a reality, and one way to do that is to have more Black lawyers," she emphasized.□

U.F.W. Calls For Lettuce Boycott - Pay Raise

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

The union presented a new proposal which was rejected by the growers. On economic items, the union reduced its proposal for a minimum pay rate from $5.25 to $5.20

The UFW also announced plans to stage a series of one-day work stoppages throughout California in a show of support for the five-week-old strike by field hands.

"We plan to call more work stoppages and to extend them to other areas," UFW spokesperson Vicky Lopez said. "But we have not yet decided on the dates or on which regions will be affected."

To date, there have been three one-day general work stoppages, but all have been limited to the Imperial Valley, which is the focus of the UFW strike.

Future walkouts could be extended into Ventura County and the San Joaquin and Salinas valleys, Lopez said.

Since the 4,200 UFW members went on strike January 19 — first in the Imperial Valley that borders the Mexico, and later farther north in the Salinas valley — much of the lettuce crop that was ready to be harvested has remained untouched. As a result, the crop has aged and has been hit by the winter rains that batter the produce and create muddy fields that are unworkable for days at a time.

A spokesperson for the Imperial Valley Vegetable Growers Association said that the strike has crippled lettuce growers here.

The first major violence between farmworkers and growers occurred at El Centro, a month ago when a striker was shot to death.

Since then, Monterey county sherriff's deputies have attacked UFW pickets, arresting 16 for trying to persuade strikebearers not to harvest cauliflower.

On the second day of the harvest, four more pickets were arrested for trespassing. Sheriffs' deputies were aided by the California Highway Patrol.

UFW spokesperson Bill Granfield said, "I've never seen anything like it in any strike."

He referred to the massive amount of deputies and highway patrolmen who he said were acting as "company agents (trying) to keep us from talking to the people in the fields who have been brought here to break our strike."□

Learning Center

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and the Black Panther Party," Ericka, who acted as mistress of ceremonies, said.

In honor of Huey's selfless service to the community, Ericka, on behalf of the OCLC staff, then presented him with a bouquet of gardenias and a plaque.

February 17 was Huey's 37th birthday, and he thanked the OCLC staff for honoring him. "The Oakland Community Learning Center is a very beautiful place," the BPP president said.

Following, Kellita Smith, Fred Morehead, Mrs. Ruth Jones, of the SAFE Program, and OCLC Program Director Joan Kelley spoke briefly about the programs of the Learning Center. Kellita, who has been a student at the OCS for seven years, said, "I hope other children get a chance to go to Oakland Community School...This is from my heart."

Fred, who has worked in the SAFE escort program for senior citizens and holds a karate black belt first degree, "I dropped out of school because I have a reading problem, and I felt embarrassed. Now, I am trying to go back to school because with the help of the Oakland Community Learning Center, I don't feel embarassed anymore."

Describing how the transports senior citizens to shopping centers, banks, doctors' offices and other places, Mrs. Jones called the SAFE Program a "gratifying and exciting experience that has helped to bring dignity and independence to the elderly."

Joan Kelley discussed the Peoples Free Medical Clinic, whose primary goal, she said, "is to help people take care of themselves. We believe that decent health care is a right, not a privilege."

Next, on the program was Dr. Margaret Burroughs, director of the DuSable Museum of Afro-American Hstory and a professor of humanities at Kennedy-King College in Chicago. Dr. Burroughs gave a reading of a beautiful poem she wrote about Paul Robeson, called "Why Have the Youth of Today Not Heard of This Man?"

Special guest speaker for the OCLC anniversary celebration was Dr. Raye Richardson, who is a member of the faculty at San Francisco State University. Dr. Richardson, a longtime activist in the field of education, discussed how U.S. public schools have denied Black people a decent education.□